OFFICIAL TEXT COVERING SIXTH PLENARY SESSION

Delegates Express Appreciation of Results Achieved and Praise America for Taking Lead in Call.

Mr. Balfour of the British delega-

Balfour Cites Labors.

"Looking back over that twelve weeks, I think we may say, without undue self-esteem, that that addice, so nobly tendered by the head of the state under whose hospitality our nicetings have been carried on, has

n relation to China—have given cause of anxiety and preoccu-I do not say that arising in the far east are

Must Work Out Destiny. But we have to recognize, in the first place, that China must work out her own destiny in accordance with the changes of a changing world, that all we can do is to help her along her path; that she has little to gain from our advice, and that it is upon sources of and that it is upon sources osq alone, in the last resort, that ist rely. Nevertheless, the great between themselves, owing to the peculiarities of the Chinese problem which I have vaguely indicated, and for difficulties arising between this or that power, but

gope—I do more than hope, I believe future for humanity.

"Gentlemen, when the list is drawn that the greatest step in regularizing these relations has been taken by this conference, under the leadership of the United States. I firmly believe that, ough difficulties may arise in the fu nle will never haveto go far ther back than the date of this con-

between all the powers in their common relations to the great empire of the far

Naval Grouping Cause.

If the far eastern difficulties were the beginning of the trouble; if it was from them that this brood of Those difficulties were aggravated by Pacine which had indeed a very sold justification in the historic past, although it had no relevance to the existing situation, and the first thing, therefore, to do was to clear away that which, while it had no present value for any purpose I know the cause, rightly wrongly, of unhappy suspicions and discussions as to what would occur should this or that serious international contingency arise, and suspicions thus aroused made most fatal contribution to the destruc of that peace and international w which is the foundation of all been removed, and now, under the quadruple arrangement, all the great naritime powers of the Pacific have must remove all further causes of in-ternational offense. That, you will notice, is the second stage of the proseedings. I regard the Chinese probceedings. I regard the Chinese prob-lem as the root—as the first stage. I fruits of their prosperity.

"Such is the task we have accom-plished, and we may well be proud to have co-operated in it. It is in armament is the diminution of fleets lem as the root—as the first stage. I regard the quadruple arrangement as the second stage, and the third stage of this great policy of peace and disarmament is the diminution of fleets and the cessation of rival building between the great maritime powers.

All Interconnecting. These are all interconnecting; one other. The effect of one cannot stimated unless the effect of all the others is taken into account. Thus we come to the crown and summit of the great effort that has been made in favor of the diminution of armaments, and with the diminution of armaments a great diminution in the likelihood of their being ever required. It is to the genius and in-appration of those who have directed the policy of the United States in this matter that this stage stands out unique in history, so far as I know; unique in history as a great and suc-cessful effort to diminish the burdens

The official statement issued by the saturday, the 12th of November, what their view of disarmament was, all the rest of our labors would have lost the sixth plenary session yesterday half, the value that they now possess No Lean Security.

Mr. Ballour of the British development ton—
"On Saturday, the 12th of November, exactly twelve weeks ago, the President of the United States, in an effoquent speech with which he inaugurated our meetings, asked us to approach our labors with the full consciousness that we were working in the service of mankind, and that the spirit that should animate us was the spirit of simplicity, honor and honesty.

Balfour Cites Labors.

"Let no one think that this abandonment of rivalry in shipbuilding, this diminution of fleets, this scrapping of great weapons of war, carries with it anything in the nature of a diminution of security on the part of any nation. I do not think we need have feared that, no matter what supplementary arrangements had been made; but we have been fortunate enough to make a supplementary arrangement that puts the question beyond doubt or cavil. "Let no one think that this aban-donment of rivalry in shipbuilding, this diminution of fleets, this scraphave feared that, no matter what supplementary arrangements had been
made; but we have been fortunate
enough to make a supplementary arrangement that puts the question beyond doubt or cavil.

"Can anything be more happy? Can
anything be more pregnant of good
results for the future of the world?
Can anything more surely allay thosa

Can anything more surely allay those suspicions which make peace intolerable and war probable?

confirm our facts. This is the moving hour in which each of us, penetrating to the bottom of his innermost conscience, will await the final verdict of his country, will ask himself whether he did what he ought to have done and whether he civilly. to have done and whether he rightly served the cause for which he had come here.

"Therefore, let us continue on the path we have followed in this conference. Let us devote all our efforts to

Heart Full of Confidence. "I am deeply, sincerely convinced that each of us will be able to return to his country with his heart full possible.

"To finish allow me to express our mind to face the condition of the country with his heard erect with an atmosphere of friendly consistence and reciprocal tolerance, failing which, enduring peace is impossible.

"To finish, allow me to express our mind to face the condition thanks to his excellency." of confidence, with his head erect and with an easy mind to face the great conclave of public opinion in his country, which is to judge our common work. I believe that everybody here can go and face the opinion of the whole world, of the court of the universe, and put before them the results of our efforts, and our ardent hopes for a better future for mankind. It is for mankind in general that we have worked. It is to mankind that we now offer the tribute of our labors and our pains, the sincerest, the crowning effort of our labors as a guarantee of peace for the world and of a better future for humanity.

up, when the inventory is being taken of what we have done here. I am sur he may have gained on the one sid his advantages by those that may have been gained by his neighbor, and the same may be said of the sac-rifices which have been made by us all. Nothing would be more contrary to the spirit of the conference, because here we have never lost sight of this altruistic, leading idea, of the establishment of the final peace of the world and its safeguarding, and that that must be sought for through

the suppression of general causes. Example Great and Noble.

"The beautiful part of our work is the admirable effort that has been made by the conference, the day after one might say, the terrible catastro-phe which devastated the whole world— the admirable effort to drive out any causes of conflict by diminishing the causes, and also by decreasing the weapons which might still re-main and which might be a tempta-tion to resort to force. What is great and noble here is the example which has been set by the great countries represented to other countries, when these treaties are signed and when these treaties are signed they will be an example to other countries to settle their difference and disputes amicably, in an amicable spirit, and not to drain their resourcer in order to arm, but to seek else where for the expenditure of the

Washington that resides the lofties lesson we can give to mankind. We are entitled to hope that other na-tions will imitate what has been don here, and that on parallel lines to that followed by the league of nations Washington has here struck upon a path on which all nations will be able path on which all nations will be able to enter for the greater happiness of

Respectful of Integrity.

You must remember, gentlemen, that our treaties and conventions will never give beneficent results unless all the countries ultimately fix their signatures aments a great diminution in the lihood of their being ever relihood of their being ever reded. It is to the genius and ination of those who have directed policy of the United States in matter that this stage stands out use in history, so far as I know; use in history as a great and sucful effort to diminish the burdens eace and to render more remote ful effort to diminish the burdens eace and to render more remote es had not had the courage, the less of conception which enabled is to anneuroe on that fateful the first will not have been made in vain,

Tou must remember, gentlemen, that that pottision in the Chinese market, provided it is conducted squarely and the monestry? Favored by geographical burdens to these agreements, and these additions and having fair knowledge of the actual requirements of the Chinese people, our traders and business men can well take care of themselves in their commercial, industrial and financial activities in China without any preference or exclusive rights.

When the Chinese market, provided it is conducted squarely and thonestly? Favored by geographical United States, on the splendid success of the actual requirements of the chinese people, our traders and business men can well take care of themselves in theory, so far as I know; the swill understand that the several influence is bound to mess men can well take care of themselves in their commercial, industrial and financial activities in China without any preference or exclusive rights.

"We do not seek any territory in the prospect of peace of themselves in the conversal to the grower mand to the countries of the actual requirements of the chinese provided it is conducted squarely and the provided it is conducted squarely and the countries of the countries which crowns its labors. This great of the actual requirements of the chinese of the actual requirements of the chinese and tous remember, give leading and the sevent has brought dent and the government of the countries which crowns its labors. This great

THEIR WORK COMPLETED, BRITISH AND ITALIAN DELEGATES BID PRESIDENT HARDING FAREWELL.



Wants Course Continued.

ence. Let us devote all our efforts to dissipating such causes and to bring most cordial thanks to his excellency most cordial thanks to his excellency the President of the United States, to the honorable chairman of this as-sembly, the eminent statesman who directed our debates with insuperable ability, authority and patience; to the American nation for the kind welcome and courtesies which the Italian delegation has found in this

Baron Shidehara Speaks. Baron Shidehara for the Japa-

nese:
"We have listened with great emotion to the report made by the chair-man upon the final outcome of the labors of the committee on Pacific labors of the committee on Facilic and far eastern questions, and of the committee relating to naval matters. The task imposed upon those com-mittees has, by no means, been easy or simple. Unanimity of views could or simple. Unanimity of views could hardly be expected on all questions submitted for consideration, but, after numerous sessions, one broad fact has been brought markedly to the fore. It has been found that all differences of opinion which have divided those committees relate not much to the ultimate purposes, great aims of the nations repre-"It has been found that we are all striving for the same goal of life, and that goal is now perceptibly within sight.

Met Spontaneous Approval.

"Take, for instance, the Chinese problem, which, it was often assert-ed, would one day lead to worlded, would one day lead to wind-wide conflagration. What has the conference revealed? No sooner had Mr. Root formulated and presented the four great rules of international conduct with regard to China than those proposals met a ready, spontaneous and whole-hearted approval on all sides. They laid the foundation of the work of the delegations and of friendly understandings

among nations.
"No one denies to China her sacred right to govern herself. No one no one denies to China her sacred right to govern herself. No one stands in the way of China working out her own great national destiny. No one has come to the conference with any plan of seeking anything at the expense of China. On the contrary



Upper: The British delegation, left to right—V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, East Indian delegate; Sir John Salmond of New Zenland, Sir Robert Borden of Canada, Rt. Hon. Arthur James Balfour of England, Sir Auckland Geddes, ambassador to the United States; Lord Lee of Farcham and Senator G. F. Pearce of Australia.

Lower: Italian delegation, left to right—Marquis Visconti Venosta, Ambassador Ricci, Senator Schanzer, Senator Albertine and Andres Celesia di Vegliasco of the Italian embassy staff.

ness, assured of peace by good will, we may devoutly give thanks for the opportunity given by the Washington conference, which, we believe, ushers into a troubled world a new spirit of international friendship and good un-

would not have fulfilled my duty if I did not, in the name of Belgium, whose representative I have the honassembly.

In presenting to the President of the

ed here.
"It is with a feeling of profound satisfaction that we mark the unanimous agreement that has been reached on the questions of China and the a share in the consummation of the arrangements that have been made with the object of aiding China in the complete development of her politi-cal and economic existence.

Thanks of Belgium.

"The result of the labors of this conference will remain an everlasting historical monument and history will tell with what zeal, what ardor will tell with what zeal, what ardor and what devotion the Secretary of State who has been our president has placed his energy and knowledge at the service of the great ideal which was his inspiration. Belgium thanks you, Mr. Hughes, for having contributed, through the guidance of our debates and by the bringing together of your colleagues in a spirit of good-will, to secure the triumph of those principles of justice for which no country has a deeper attachment than my own, and to establish the solid foundations of an age ish the solid foundations of an age of peace and international co tion for which the Belgian long with all their strength. Speaks for Chinese.

Mr. Sze for the Chinese: Balfour has most eloquently ex-pressed for us our high esteem and man, our appreciation of the kind hospitality of the American nation and the most efficient services, ably rendered by Mr. Garrett and the secretariat under him, and last, but not least, the most admirable help that Mr. Camerlynck gave to the labors of the conference. It only re-

with all the words of appreciation said by my right honorable friends."

"I may, however, be permitted to add a word of thanks and of congratulation on behalf of the Chinese delegation and or pretension of any kind add a word of thanks and of congratulation on behalf of the Chinese delegation and having fair knowledge of the actual requirements of the Chinese people, our traders and business men can well take care of the chinese people, our traders and business in their commercial dinancial activity.

The chinese myself and with all the words of appreciation said by my right honorable friends."

"The may, however, be permitted to add a word of thanks and of congratulation on behalf of the Chinese delegation. The Chinese delegation. The Chinese delegation has implicit confidence in the principles adopted by this conference, which China will not fail to invoke to guard against any renewed claim to special interests in China on the part of any nation.

"On the eve of the close of this conference the Chinese delegation. The Chinese delegation. The Chinese delegation. The Chinese delegation to special interests in China on the part of any nation.

"On the eve of the close of this conference the Chinese delegation. T

was returning to England with the greatest satisfaction over the "wonderful success" of the Washington conference. The conference, he said, has demonstrated the great success of Baron de Cartier Speaks.

Baron de Cartier for Beigium: "At this time, when the Washington conference is drawing to its close, I would not have fulfilled my duty if I did not, in the name of Belgium: "Robert L. Borden. The formula of the delegation whose representations are successed in the conference method of dealing with international questions, and would undoubtedly result in more like international meetings.

The other members of the delegation who bade farewell to the President were Lord Loe of Fareham, Sir Robert L. Borden. I did not, in the name of Belgium, whose representative I have the honor to be, express my sincere homage who represented New Zealand, and for the work accomplished by this Srinivsaa Sastri, the Indian representative.

surance of her admiration and gratitude, Belgium echoes with all her heart the words that have been uttered here.

"It is with

factors of international misunder

Shantung Agreement Hailed. "The settlement of the Shantung question alone, thanks to the friendly offices of you, Mr. Chairman, and Mr. Balfour, is an achievement greatly conducive to the course of concord and good understanding between na-

tions..
"While certain questions will have to be settled in the future, the Chinese delegation wishes to express its satisfaction with the results of this conference and its appreciation of the sympathetic co-operation with China of all the other delegations and to xtend its hearty felicitations to the government and the people of the United States for the great achievements which have been attained by this epoch-making gathering of na-

Mr. Beelaerts for Holland. "The solemn moment that the work of this conference has come to an end affords me the great privilege of expressing on behalf of the Netherlands delegation the sincere satisfaction with which it reviews the results achieved under your most able guidance.
"Clouds hanging over the Pacific
Ocean have been dispelled. Difficulties have been straightened out. Prob-lems have found a just and fair solution. Causes of apprehension have been removed and as a result confidence between the nations has been restored. Conditions of inter-national relationship have been created under which all our efforts can continue to be devoted to the peaceful development of our colonial empire in the interest and for the welfare of its population. "We rejoice in acknowledging our part in the world's debt of gratitude to America."

Portugal Is Confident.

Count d'Alte for Portugal: "As the first among the nations of the west to establish, nearly four hundred years ago, continuous relations with China, Portugal has always participated with keen interest in the efforts made to bring the most ancient of existing civilizations into closer touch with the western nations.

"The measures taken at the conference will, I am sure, contribute powerfully to bring about that result, and to permit the emergence of a united, strong and prosperous China, prepared to take the part in the general development that the high attainments of her people confidently lead us to expect that she will nated with keen interest in the effort

eventually take.
"In every word of the resolutions adopted is written the earnest desire of all the powers participating at the onference that this may be the out Hughes Sums Up.

Becretary Hughes: "Words so el

lead us to expect that she wil

quent, comprehensive, felicitous have been spoken in reviewing the work of the conference that it would be superfluous to make any additional statement. The measure of success we have attained, I think, is due to two things. In the first place, we had a definite and limited aim. We have not offices, foreign troops extrateriorial that we have not offices. Foreign troops extrateriorial that we have not offices. Visit White House and State Department Prior to Sailing.

In arriving at this happy result we are under everlasting debt to the President of the United States, at whose gracious initiative the conference was begun ence was convoked. We feel no less grateful to our trusted chairman, to whose able leadership the success of our work is largely due. Permit me, further, to express, on behalf of the Japanese delegation, our sincere approached to national welfare and harmful to international peace, is now a matter of the United States, at whose gracious initiative the conference was begun grateful to our trusted chairman, to whose able leadership the success of our work is largely due. Permit me, further, to express, on behalf of the Japanese delegation, our sincere approached to national delegation, our sincere approached to national delegation of the unfailing and harmful to international peace, is now a matter of foreign post occursely successful because we have not offices, foreign troops, extraterritorial of the success of the surfailing troops, extraterritorial of the expression of plous hopes, but rather have devoted ourselves with the expression of plous hopes, but rather have devoted ourselves with the expression of plous hopes, but rather have devoted ourselves with the expression of plous hopes, but rather have devoted ourselves with the expression of plous hopes, but rather have devoted ourselves with the expression of plous hopes, but rather have devoted ourselves with the expression of plous hopes, but rather have devoted ourselves with the expression of the suit our sincere application of the hopes which our sequence our event which our suit offices, foreign troops, extraterritorial ourselves with the expression of the suit our suit of the cannot our subscience our event with the expression of the hopes which our subscience our event which our suit our event at the matter of foreign post which in the option of the hopes which our event at the work of the conference with the which in the matter of foreig

"It is because of this spirit of co-operation that we have been able so fully to agree No one in an inter-No one in an internully to agree. No one in an inter-national conference is expected to renounce a well conceived national interest. It would be futile to make a suggestion of such a renunciation. What we have sought is an appreinterest. It would be futile to make a suggestion of such a renunciation. What we have sought is an appreciation of the highest national interest in efforts making for peace and the removal of unnecessary causes of controversy.

"It is because, despite particular interests, this higher and controlling interest has been so well defined that we have been able in so large a degree to secure the unanimity of action which is recorded in the resolutions and the treaties which have been approved.

"Parmit must be a futile to make to so was not a congress of victors and vanquished." the Italian spokesman said, "but of states equally independent in their sovereignty. This new method of diplomacy, first applied by the United States, has given excellent results and the powers, convened in Washington, after patient and friendly discussions agreed to create new guarantees for the maintenance of the world peace "No one can controvert the fact that the conference of Washington, by eliminating the danger of war in the Pacific, has freed the world from a most oppressing nightmare since a

have been approved.
"Permit me to refer to the numerous company of advisers and naval powers would certainly have technical assistants, whose days and nights of anxious toil have made it the nations at war, but for all nations of the world.

information on all the subjects that have engaged our attention. These are the silent, perhaps unobserved, participants in our labors, to whom we should not fail to give full credit. Crowd of Witnesses.

"Again, we have been accompanied by an innumerable crowd of witnesses. They have come from all parts of the world. They have spread broadcast in all lands information with respect to our pro-ceedings. We are indebted in a special manner to the foreign correspondents who have honored us with their attend-ance, and through their efforts, I suppose, there has been a better under-standing in other lands of conditions and events in this land than ever before, and I should not omit those industrious, zealous and patriotic American cor-respondents whom we have with us alrespondents whom we have with us al-ways, and whose labors to make thor-oughly understood both the perfection and the imperfection of our efforts have always been under our observation.

"On behalf of the American delegation,"

The "educational influence" of the Washington conference should be given primary place in the results of the meeting. Sir Robert Borden, Canadian delegate, declared last night. always been under our observation.

"On behalf of the American delegation, I wish to express our sense of indebtedness to the advisory committee appointed by the President, who have been constantly associated with us in the work of the delegation, and whose careful more representations and studies reconstitutions. ful monographs and studies upon the various problems which have engage our attention, have so greatly contributed to our understanding of public opinion in this country, and our better appreciation of the factors in the problems under consideration.

And, finally, let me on your behalf thank the governing board of the Pan-American Union, and Dr. Rowe, the director of the Pan-American Union, for putting at our disposal the convenient rooms in which the deliberations of cur committees have been held.

committees have been held. "And now our grateful thanks to the Daughters of the American Revo-lution, particularly to Mrs. Minor, the president general, and Mrs. Hanger, the secretary general, for permitting us to meet in this commodious us to meet in this commodious building where we are the guests of "The conference will now stand adjourned until Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The only proceedings on Monday will be the signing of the treaties, which have been approved, and the closing address by the President of the United States."

(Thereupon, at 12:35 p.m., the conference adjourned.) **WEALTH USELESS TO HER.**

Woman in Hospital Fifty-Five
Years Becomes Millionaire.

whent of an international authority armed with sufficient force to control the aggression of any nation; the other, and the only practicable means, is so to educate the public opinion of

Praised by Many Spokesmen. By not trying to do too much the Washington arms conference "has sented at this conference."

Versy, this surely is a great lesson for all the nations. It has been effectively learned by each nation represented at this conference." Washington arms conference "has

PARLEY SUCCESS SECRET

IN LIMIT, LODGE ASSERTS

Something Real and Practical Accomplish-

ed, Senator Declares—Results

ucceeded in doing something real Historical Event, Says de Cartier. and practical," Senator Lodge of the and practical," Senator Lodge of the Baron de Cartier, Belgian ambas-American delegation declared last sador to the United States and dele-

American delegation declared last night in a statement commenting on the results of the meeting. The secret of the success, he declared, lay in the fact that "it was limited in subject."

"The conference was confined by the President's invitation," the senator continued, "to the limitation of armaments and questions relating to the far east — and the far east meant China. We had three principal objectives: The limitation of armaments, the termination of the Anglo-Japanese alliance and aid to China which would help her to secure a real independence. All three objectives have been attained if not with completeness, which, of course, was impossible in the case of China, was impossible in the case of China, was impossible in the case of China, waval Armament Target.

Baron de Cartier, Belgian ambassador to the United States and delegate to the armament conference, made the following statement concerning the conference will stand forth in history as one of the epoch-making events of the world, for it was inspired by noble motives of America, through its high-minded chief executive, President Harding, and its illustrious Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes, the conference will be recorded. I believe, as a triumph of American foresight, courage and capacity in international diplomacy—a diplomacy on justice and good will to all.

"Belgium has been most happy to participate in the various treaties and resoultions affecting the future of the far east, and as a natural order of things contributing to the safeguarding of the peace of the whole world. International co-operation as the watchword for the

national dealings—appeals to the people of Belgium, because it represents their real aspirations and their high hopes for a future of tranquillity and happi-

"As France, owing to her situation, was unable to reduce her land forces, the efforts of the conference were directed to naval armament. The reduction involving abandonment or destruction of many capital ships was not the most important feature of the limitation. The great achievements to my mind were the limitations on the tonnages of ships and the caliber of guns, for this means an end to competition was the real danger. Supplementing this with the naval holiday by which no building can be undertaken before 1947, except replacements under certain limited conditions, we may truly say that the conference has succeeded in not only a reduction but a permanent reduction in naval armaments, put ARMS CONFERENCE, LABORS COMPLETE. TO END TOMORROW

(Continued from First Page.) been done here and that, on parallel lines to that followed by the league of nations, Washington has here struck upon a path on which all nations will be able to enter for the greater happiness of the whole world."

While no plan has been made for an "association of nations," as such. nations have been brought together in associations for the limitation of armament for respecting each other.

not only a reduction but a permanents reduction in naval armaments, putting an end to competition both in guns and tonnage and this limitation of guns and tonnage extends beyond capital ships and includes all auxili-"The second achievement was what is popularly known as the four-power treaty, by which the four nations holding insular possessions or do-holding insular possessions or do-washington conference international conferences on a number of subis popularly known as the four-power treaty, by which the four nations holding insular possessions or dominions in the Pacific terminated the Anglo-Japanese alliance—an alliance which carried in it the seeds of future troubles in the Pacific region. This was the one all-important point in the four-power treaty. * The treaty contains no possibility of any alliance and no obligation whatever beyond the obligation to consult in case of a controversy and no nation is bound by the results of the conference with a bill of rights, a magna charta, signed by

Naval Armament Target.

versels as well.

Pacific Pact Achievement.

"Here was not a congress of tors and vanquished," the Ita

naval treaty has actually

acquired in the world to carry on its beneficent mission for peace, co-oper-ation among peoples and restoration of the international economic bal-

Says Results Are Noble.

affuence such a conference is bound to

clusion unless the blighting and dev-astating effects of war can be avoided. In our remarkable command over the

destructive agencies of nature and in man's lack of control over his primeval instincts and passions, the existing civilization may face more

constant peril and more widespread destruction than any in the past.

Opinion Must Be Educated.

"To preserve the progress for which we have toiled painfully through many centuries, and to insure a vaster ad-

vance along the path of freedom, jus-

vance along the path of freedom, justice and equal opportunity, mankind must find some efficient means by which public right shall be enthroned and the world's peace maintained. That can only be accomplished by one of two means; the first, at present wholly impracticable, is the establishment.

treaty contains to produce the ability of the great powers of the consultation.

"In regard to Chinese the outstanding and most important result was, of course, the return of the province of Shantung by Japan. " " China goes away from the Washington conference with a bill of rights, a magna charta, signed by eight of the great powers of the world, as well as by herself. Her delegates are well pleased with the results attained. They expressed the opinion lest night that the people of China except for some radicals, one would regard the Washington con "Apart from the Shantung settle-ment, other things were done by the conference of the highest value to China. First, was the general treaty • which provides for China's neu-China. Into the treaty designed to sta

safeguard the rights of China there has been written an article of greatest importance, and so regarded by the Chinese delegates. This article

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remove
years."

"The Chinese delegation has imadopted by this conference, which
china will not fail to invoke to
repart against any removed additional statements. guard against any renewed claim

special interests in China on the part of any nation." The powers in approving the Chinese treaty have pledged themselves to give China a square deal. has the pledge. Mr. Balfour, head of the the British delegation, addressing the conference yesterday, declaring that after the Washington conference so for there could be no misunderstanding regarding the principles adopted with that regard to China.

"Ilf any nation," he said, "hereafter deliberately separates itself from the collective action that we have taken in Washington in this year of grace, that nation will not be able to plead ignorance, it will not be able to discuss private arrangements which it may have

> made with this or that Chinese govern-ment." No Regrets, Says Shideharn.

private arrangements which it may have

Speaking for Japan, Baron Shidehara, the Japanese ambassador, declared that lapan believed it had made to China every possible concession with a sense of reason, fairness and honor" at the Washington conference. "Vapan does not regret it," he added. "She rejoices in the thought that the sacrifice which she has made, she has offered, will not be in vain in the greater, cause of interactional friendship and "The policy of the powers concern-ing China has been placed upon the solid basis of clearly formulated principles and the application of these principles and the application of these principles will offer secure guarantees for the progress of the Celestial empire, an immense reservoir of manpower and natural wealth.

"The wish I now express is that the United States may continue to use its power and the great influence it has acquired in the world to carry on its cause of international friendship and good will."

good will."

Baron Shidehara insisted that Japanhas special interests in China, interests due to the fact that Japan must depend upon China for her raw materials and for a market in which to sell her products. He said, however, that Japanhad we dely mentally an extension of any kind. had no claim or pretension of any kind prejudicial to China or to any other

rejudicial to China of to any other foreign nation.

Reference was made by Senator Schanzer of the Italian delegation to the fact that the conference was unable to bring about any agreement for the limit testing. the limitation of land armies. sisted that a limitation of land armament was of fundamental importance to the future prosperity of the world, and that there is urgent need of finding a satisfactory solution of this problem with the shortest possible de-

"Beyond question," he said, "the practical, concrete results that have been attained are noble. Even if these results had been much less important, I should still hold that it was infinitely worth while to have called the conference. On the other hand, if these concrete results had been still greater. I should have regarded them as of less vital significance than the educative influence such a conference is bound to Hopes U. S. Will Go to Genoa. Without using the name of the pronomic problems of Europe, the Italian States might yet participate in that conference. He said:

"We fondly hope that the great people of the United States will not renounce the glory of continuing to give their powerful and necessary contribution to the noble effort of the said of t "Although we remember the decay and destruction of past civilizations, we are apt to ascribe permanence to our own. It would be difficult to offer any valid reason for such a conclusion unless the blighting and destructions.

humanity toward the achievement of always higher ideals." In summing up the work of the conference before adjournment yester-day, Secretary Hughes said that the measure of success attained was due

measure of success attained was due to two things:

"In the first place," he said, "we had a definite and limited aim. We have not occupied ourselves in endeavoring to elucidate the obvious, but rather we have set ourselves determinedly to the removal of causes of controversy and to the reduction of armament so far as that was possof armament so far as that was pos sible of attainment. We have been successful because we have not con-tented ourselves with the expression of pious hopes, but rather have de-voted ourselves to the realization of

the hopes which for a generation have been entertained. Praises Generous Spirit. "In the next place, we have had

NEW YORK, February 4.—In 1867, Miss Margaret W. Folsom, a woman of twenty-five years, was committed to McLean Hospital in Waverly, Mass., adjudged incompetent to manage her \$365,000 estate.

Today, eighty and blind, she still sits in her private sulte in a hospital building in the center of a park.

Meanwhile her estate has increased in value to \$1,923,796, those in charge of her affairs reported to the court.